FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
GROUND SCAR NEAR THE AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT, PARCEL 156(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JULY 2001

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Ground Scar Near the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP), Parcel 156(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 156(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 156(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC consists of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 156(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, ***Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, ***Final Site Investigation Report, Ground Scar Near the Ammunition Supply Point, Parcel 156(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, ***Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

QST Environmental, Inc. (QST), 1998, ***Final Site Investigation Work Plan, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, March.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, ***Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, July.

previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(7), is located at the intersection of Outback Avenue (formerly 2nd Avenue) and Regent Street in the north-central portion of the FTMC Main Post (Figure 1). The parcel is approximately 320 feet by 320 feet and covers approximately 2.5 acres. Aerial photographs taken in the 1957 to 1961 time frame reveal a roughly rectangular ground scar at this location. The photographic images suggested that small piles of unidentified material were once present at the site (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). However, the materials identified in the aerial photographs were not present during a site inspection conducted in 1998 (QST Environmental, Inc. [QST], 1998). Small piles of construction debris were observed along the southern boundary of the parcel, as well as concrete slabs and other discarded materials (e.g., two small containers of unidentified powder, tin cans). Evidence of other disposal activities was not observed (QST, 1998). Documentation or other information regarding operations or materials stored at this site was not available.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. Parcel 156(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 156(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library
Reference Section
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison
Telephone: (256) 237-8501
Fax: (256) 238-0474
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library
9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

SITE INVESTIGATION

IT Corporation (IT) completed an SI at the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT, 2001). As part of the SI, IT incorporated data previously collected at the site by QST.

QST collected nine surface soil samples, three subsurface soil samples, one surface water sample, and two sediment samples during the SI at the site. In addition, IT installed four permanent monitoring wells and collected groundwater samples from each of the wells. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides/herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and nitroexplosive compounds. In addition, two surface soil samples and one sediment sample were analyzed for total organic carbon.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metals concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface soils were compared to PAH background values (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human health is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for industrial reuse, the soils and groundwater analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site

for possible unrestricted land reuse. Metals concentrations in site media that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values and do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. Three PAH compounds were detected in one surface soil sample at concentrations (1.7 to 2.02 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) exceeding SSSLs and PAH background values. However, these PAH compounds were detected in a sample collected near an asphalt road, which is believed to be the source of the PAHs. VOC, pesticide, and herbicide concentrations in site media were below SSSLs. PCBs and nitroexplosives were not detected in site media.

Several metals were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding ESVs. With the exception of beryllium (at concentrations of 1.1 and 1.4 mg/kg), lead (112 mg/kg), and selenium (1.9 to 2 mg/kg) in a limited number of surface soil samples, the metals results that exceeded ESVs were below their respective background concentrations or within the range of background values. PAH compounds were detected in one surface soil sample and one sediment sample at concentrations (0.35 to 2.02 mg/kg) exceeding ESVs. However, these PAH compounds were detected in samples collected near an asphalt road, which is believed to be the source of the PAHs. In addition, two VOCs (tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene) and four pesticides (4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, and methoxychlor) were detected in site media (primarily surface soils) at concentrations (less than 0.1 mg/kg) exceeding ESVs. The low levels of chemical constituents detected in site media are not expected to pose a significant threat to ecological receptors.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 156(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcel 156(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(3) (formerly Parcel 156[7]). The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	$0
Present Worth Cost:	$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(3) (formerly Parcel 156[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcel 156(7) is re-categorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Ground Scar Near the ASP, Parcel 156(3) (formerly Parcel 156[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
IT	IT Corporation
QST	QST Environmental, Inc.
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
VOC	volatile organic compound

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Date

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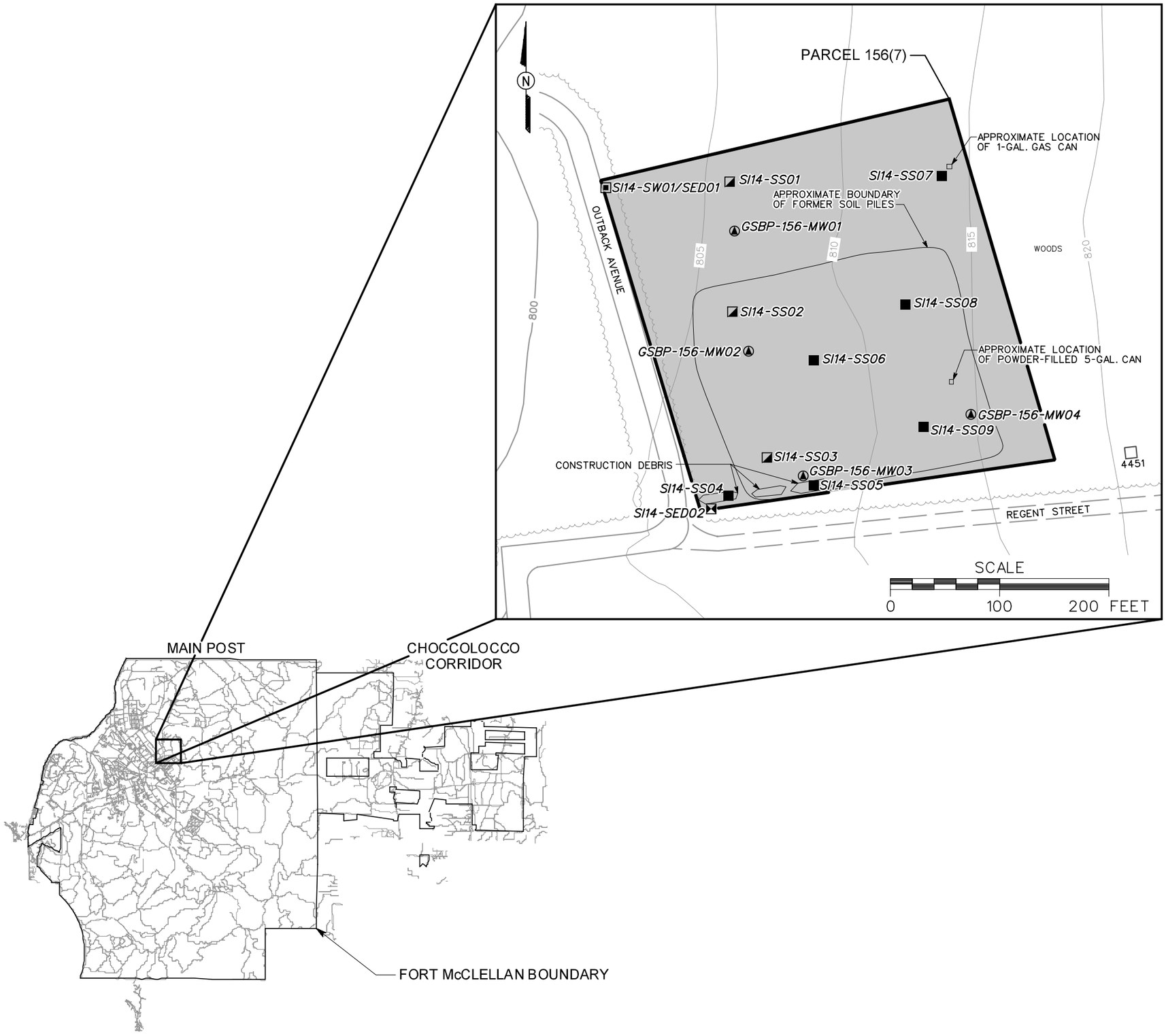
Date



LEGEND

- UNIMPROVED ROADS AND PARKING
- PAVED ROADS AND PARKING
- BUILDING
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS (CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 FOOT)
- TREES / TREELINE
- PARCEL BOUNDARY
- GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION
- SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- SURFACE WATER/SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION
- SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
GROUND SCAR NEAR THE ASP
PARCEL 156(7)

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT
FORT McCLELLAN
CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA
Contract No. DACA21-96-D-0018

IT CORPORATION
A Member of The IT Group

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DRAFT. CHCK. BY:	DATE LAST REV.:
ENGR. CHCK. BY: S. MORAN	DRAWN BY:
PROJ. MGR.: J. YACCOUB	STARTING DATE: 07/11/01
INITIATOR: T. WINTON	DRAWN BY: D. BOMAR
DWG. NO.: ...\783149es.235	PROJ. NO.: 783149